A Response in Aid of the Destitute from the Charitable.

POPULAR SYMPATHY.

Succor for "the Nine Starying Children."

THE BROOKLYN POOR.

Action of the Howard Relief Association Yesterday.

Preparing for 5,000 Meals a Day.

The stories of suffering and sorrow that have en told from day to day by HERALD reporters have awakened in the popular heart a practical sympathy. Below will be found the record of deeds and words that are very eloquent, because they come from the heart. These are answers to the deep wall of the needy that has come up in its kones of terribleness to arouse all who can help, to acts of generosity and true benevolence. Noble as this response has been, we are compelled to state that it falls far short of the necessity. It would be easy to multiply from our reporters' note books narratives of appalling destitution, and to fill in with still deeper lines the shading of misery in these pictures of poverty. Help, howand words that are very eloquent, because they misery in these pictures of poverty. Help, however, is what is needed, and it cannot come too promptly or too bountifully.

THE HOWARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION

The Superintendent of the Relief Association in the Leonard street old police station reports that yesterday 1,185 meals were furnished and that 380 longers were sleeping in the place. A very large number of contributions in the shape of clothing and bedding were received during the day. OPENING OF THE NEW INSTITUTION.

this morning a force of men will be put to work to prepare and clean the old public school house, situated in Thompson, near Canal street, which the city authorities have lent to the Howard Rehief Association. The place will probably be opened next Tuesday. About 5,000 meals can be given out each day, it is calculated, and about eighty lodgers can be accommodated there each night. The following are the most prominent cases relieved by the association yesterday :-NO FIRE FOR THREE WEEKS.

Mrs. C. Ciarke, an American woman, of about twenty-two years of age, and sister, are flying in the rear building at No. 199 Prince street in a state of great destitution. For the last two weeks she has seen confined to her bed, while dangerously sick. Her husband is a laborer on Long Island, and has been very unwell and unable to send her any money. Dr. Chauncey, of Spring street, been attending her, and she says but for his kindness she must have starved to death. There has been no fire in her room for three weeks and no material to

her room for three weeks and no material to make one with. The room was very cold and in a damp condition. Mrs. Clarke states that she has disposed of nearly all her property for the sheer necessities of lile. Her family had once been in a comfortable condition, but are now sadly in need.

A POOR SEWING GIRL THENER OUT OF DOORS.

There came to the door of the old police station at a little past midnight on Tuesday' a well-dressed and handsome girl, who said that she had been employed by the Domestic Sewing Machine Company. She said she had been turned out of her lodgings as she could not pay her rent. The waterman took her in and sent her to the bitchen, where she got a supper. She said she had been sent to the Howard Hellef by the police sergeant on duty at the Oak street station. At moon yesterday Mr. Winters obtained her a situation in an uptown establishment. She begged that her name might not be published in the HERALD.

A VETERINARY SURGEON.

About nine o'clock last night Mr. S. Raymond, an English veterinary doctor, smelling strongly of oats, hartshorn and oil sought relief. He said he had been practicing in Champagne street, Cleveland, but business had been bad and he had been compelled to leave. He said he had just spent his last cent at French's Hotel. He had studied his profession under Dr. Hay at Manchester, England, and held a diploma of the English Veterinary Colerce. profession under Dr. Hay at Manchester, England, and held a diploma of the English Veterinary College. He said he was unable to carry on his profession, as he had no money to buy medicines. He had but a few of his instruments left. He was given a bed, for which he appeared thankini. He said he had been in the Third dragoons and had seen service in the East Indies.

FIFTY CLERKS OUT OF WORE.

Among the fifty cierks out of work who enjoyed the hospitality of the Mission last night was Mr. S. Raymond, lately employed in a Chambers street store. He said he had spent all his money, and had gained nothing for ten-weeks. He lost \$1,000 by the panic. He hopes soon to be out of dimercialities.

had gained nothing for ten-weeks. He lost \$1,000 by the panic. He hopes soon to be out of difficulties.

A PRINTER WHO TAKES THE PLEDGE.

B. Primrose, a New York printer, presented a document showing that he had taken the temperance pledge at Marine Temple Society church, and was shown a room. He told the Superintendent that by the grace of God he meant to reform. Eight printers lodged in the Refuge last night. The young printer from Cambridge, Mass. aluded to in Sunday's HERALD, is at work at No. 108 Wooster street. He says he was proposed for the Union in Boston, but left before he was initiated.

A ONE-LEGGED FARMER IN WANT.

Mr. W. K. Shaw, a lodger, is a native of New England. He has lately lost a leg, which has made him incapable of following his trade, farming. He is forty years of age and leels his situation keenly. He has lodged at the Mission for four nights, during which time he has conducted himself in a quiet, respectable manner.

A BELGIAN FAMILY IN DISTRESS.

Alexis Sherran, of Beigium, tussmith, wife and four children, have been experiencing terrible poverty at No. 146 East Broadway, living in a back room of the second floor. The man has been here about two years, and has very little work to do. The neighbors all speak favorably of the unfortunate family. The man and his wife declare they are total abstainers from intoxicating liquors and that no money has gone that way. They were reheaved yesterday by the Howard Relief.

BURIED ON A BET.

Yesterday afternoon a handsome young fellow Tashionably dressed, ran gayly up the steps leading to Park Hospital, and spoke as follows to Dr.

"Doctor, I was reading the account in the HERALD to some ladies of the starvation of John Thompson, who represented that he belonged to d Massachusetts heavy artillery, and was wounded during the war. I said I believed he was an impostor, or he would have had his pension.

an impostor, or he would have had his pension. The ladies said they believed his story, and I said to them if he is a bond fide Union soldier I will bury aim if he dies, in military ground. Now, I want you to decide the matter, Doctor."

Dr. Flubrer then informed his visitor that the unfortunate soldier was already dead, and he would search his clothes for any documents. In the bottom of a pocket in the veteran's coat a discharge from the army was found and also a letter from Dr. Sayre, the eminent surgeon, stating that he had amputated Thompson's leg, which had been wounded during the war, and that he considered Thompson to be a deserving subject for charity.

The visitor then said he had lost his bet, and added that Barry, an undertaker of Seventeenth street, would, see to the burial of Thompson in a soldier's grave.

The loser of the bet did not leave his name with

The loser of the bet did not leave his name with Doctor.

Last evening an individual called at Park Hospital and saw Ambulance Surgeon McGowan, and requested that Thompson's discharge be given him to send to Thompson's sister, living at Chicago. The request of the man was naturally refused, as he was evidently a "bounty degrauder."

TWO SICK CHILDREN AND A SICK

Jeseph Ryan, a poor, dilapidated-looking man of

esty in his face, that he had a wife and two chil-dren all sick and living in two rooms in the base-ment of the rear of No. 18 Morroe street. He had been out of employment for the

age, whose garments and face bore evidence of a hard struggle with poverty, called at

past five months, and was very hungry himself. His children and his wife wore not only sick, but they were hungry also, and he was \$11 in arrears for his rent. The case seems to be a worthy one. Let those who can holp help at once. Joseph Ryan was furnished with two tickets to the Howard Relief in Leonard street, one for tood for himself and the other to procure something for his wife and children. He was quite thankful.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD AND THE DOWN-TOWN POOR.

The Generous People of New York Responding Nobly to the Recent Appeal of St. John's Guild. The following additional contributions were received yesterday by Rev. Alvah Wiswall for the

poor of the Fifth and Eighth wards:-THEOUGH THE REV. S. H. WESTON, D. D.

Anonymous
Mrs. A. Bullus
Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer.
For the downtown poor
Three little children
Mrs. N.

J. & N.
W. and from a small collection of Saturday's pennies from my little ones.
For the down town poor.
THROUGH C. V. E. OSTANDER.
From an M. D.
Gardiner G. Yoelin Anony mous. James F. Wenman & Co.....

B. Schlesinger... From the clerks of the People's Bank... THROUGH A. W. LEGGAT. A friend. THROUGH DR. WILKS.

ad abroad through Mr. J. Edwards... C. H. Mount
J. C. hope to do more soon.
L. S. to help the hungry
Mrs. Brown, Jersey City.
Miss M. E. Wadleigh.
Miss H. K. Wilks.
Mrs. J. S. Connell.

M. M.... From Conscience..... need it.
J. Gould & Sons.
"Bread for the poor," from J. J. L. and

And additional contributions which will be reported to-morrow.

Many packages of groceries and clothing have also been received. Contributions may be sent to the Herald office, or to Mayor Havemeyer, City Hail: C. V. B. Ostrander, President of the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, No. 149 Broadway; Andrew W. Leegat. Collector of Assessments, City Hail: G. J. N. Zabriskie, cashler of People's Bank, corner of Canal and Thompson streets; J. L. Davis, Sheldon & Co., No. 577 Broadway, and Rev. S. H. Weston, D. D., No. 3 East Forty-fifth street, or to the Rev. Alvah Wiswall, Master of St. John's Gulid, St. John's, chapel, Varick street.

THE NEGLIGENT POLICE COMMIS-SIONERS.

Last Line Commissioner Myer Stern petitioned the Police Commissioners to do what the HERALD accomplished yesterday-compile a complete list of the charitable institutions of New York city. The attention of the Police Commissioners

city. The attention of the Police Commissioners was called to this matter in the following resolution passed in June last by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction:

Essolved, That the honorable the Police Commissioners be and are hereby respectfully requested to instruct the Superintendent to ascertain from each captain the name and location of every charitable and benevolent institution or organization within his precuet, the name of the effect in charge, the places where applications for admission are to be made and the regulations by which they are governed, and report the same to the Commissioners of Police and by that august body to be transmitted to this Board.

Resolved, That whenever this Board receives the information asked for in the foregoing resolution that—number of copies be printed and books be provided for them by this department.

Commissioner Stern told a Herallo reporter yes-

Commissioner Stern told a HERALD reporter yesterday that a copy of this resolution was sent twice to the Police Commissioners, but on neither occa-sion did they pay any attention to the request con-tained, or deign to answer.

THE TRADES UNIONS.

The thousands of workingmen who are members of the trades unions in this city are fully alive to the stern aspect of the present state of destitution among the laboring classes. The majority of these men, if not all of them, have in no way sympathized or taken part with that body who bave been calling themselves Communists, and who mingle with some sound views as to the existing distress a multitude of opinions which are not shared by the old and regular trade organizations. For a considerable time past nearly every trade organization in this city has been for the most part conducted on the plan of secret societies, experience having shown them, so they allege, that it is necessary to conceal from the "bosses" the resolutions that may have been formed until the time

for action should arrive.

TRADE TREASURIES.

Many of these organizations have treasuries well filled, and a few have them overflowing; but all this money is perfectly useless to the men so far as the ability to use it for emergencies like the present is concerned. The constitutions of the organizations absolutely prohibit the use of any money in the treasury except for the specified purpose of paying the expenses of sick members and for burials, and, in cases of great emergency, for strikes. It is, therefore, plain that members of the organizations who may be out of work have no claim whatever upon the trade treasuries, and other means must be taken by which relief may be afforded. In an emergency like the present each organization has got to act for itself, and whatever of relief is secured must be the result of the voluntary action of brother members toward each

It can be stated on good authority that of the thousands of trades union men in the city, the printers alone excepted, fully three-fourths of them are now out of work. So far, as could be ascer tained the relief afforded to these unemployed men by their own societies has already amounted to about \$15,000—quite a handsome sum to have been voluntarily donated during the last two months by the comparatively few men who were still earning wages. This money was raised at the ordinary meetings and distributed by the secreta

still earning wages. This money was raised at the ordinary meetings and distributed by the secretaries, in accordance with well understood rules, among the destitute members. It has been, of course, and still is, a matter of elicacy on the part of the societies to keep secret the minute particulars in regard to a matter of this sort, but it is plain from their revelations that the members of the several societies have been doing their best to help each other.

MOIAL PRESSURE FOR RELIEF.

The Workingmen's Union, at an early stage of the distress, endeavored to grapple with the difficulty by trying to procure public work for the men, and thus to give an impetus to trade generally. Mr. Dennis S. Griffin, the Secretary of the Sorkingmen's Union, was sent to Albany to urge upon the legislaturs the absolute need there was at this crisis for prompt and generous opportunity for the working men. Any amount of promises were made by Senators and Assemblymen, and thousands of men were to be put to work; but nothing practical has yet emanated from Albany. This being so, the trades unions have resolved upon making another effort, and the next time they will appeal to the sense of the community for redress, believing that the hour has come when everybody is alike concerned in the growing destitution among those who are willing to work. Delegates from the several building organizations have already met and conierred in regard to the method to be adopted for securing the end is view, and it has been determined to hold at an early day a grand mass meeting in Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Workingmen's Union, when the plain truth of the situation will be explained and the members of the working men's Union, when the

will tell or will have told for them many things about the distress in this city which will demand a hearing. This mass meeting will have nothing connected with it akin to a threatening demonstration, but will be a simple statement to the legislative body and all others concerned of the absolutely unavolidable need there is nor immediate work for the vast number of the unemployed in this city. The programme for the mass meeting has not yet been fully matured.

The following is a list of the societies said to be represented in the Workingmen's Union, with the numbers composing them:

Empire Lodge of Carpenters and Joiners, about 500 men; Stonecutters, 2,560 men; Cabinetmakers, 500 men; Bluestone Cutters, 550 men; Laborers' Divisions, Nos. 1 to 10, 8,500 men; Amalgamated Carpenters, 300 men; Operative Masons, 450 men; Plumbers, 350 men; Wood Carvers, 500 men; Laborers' Divisions, Nos. 1 to 10, 8,500 men; Amalgamated Carpenters, 300 men; Operative Masons, 450 men; Plumbers, 350 men; Wood Carvers, 500 men; Laborers' Divisions, Nos. 1 to 10, 8,500 men; Typographical Union No. 6, 2,500 men; Machinis's and Blacksmiths, 1,100 men; Granife Stonecutters, 700 men; Tin Boofers, 350 men; Coopers' Union, No. 4, 1,300 men; Coopers' Union, No. 5, 700 men; Brush Ankers, 700 men; Granife Stonecutters, 500 men; Shoemakers' Lodge, No. 119, 450 men; Shoemakers' Lodge, No. 119, 450 men; Shoemakers' Lodge, No. 19, 450 men; Entokingmen's Central Council claims to be composed of delegates from the following organizations bave refused to affiliate themselves with entire the Workingmen's Central Council claims to be composed of delegates from the following organizations have refused to affiliate themselves with entire the Workingmen's Central Council claims to be composed of delegates from the following organizations have refused to affiliate themselves with entire the Workingmen's Central Council claims to be composed of delegates

ANOTHER CENTEAL BODY.

Again it appears that there is a third organization of unions recently organized exclusively for
the Germans, the principal societies in which are
the cabinet makers, upholsterers, German printers,
tano makers and bricklayers, the numbers in each

Again it appears that there is a third organization of unions recently organized exclusively for the Germans, the principal societies in which are the cabinet makers, upholsteriers, German printers, piano makers and brickiayers, the numbers in each being small.

MONEY IN THE UNION TREASURIES.

Some of the unions have quite handsome amounts in their treasuries, to be used, of course, only for purposes as allowed in their constitutions. They keep to themselves the exact state of the funds, for the reason that they do not dealer the "bosses" to be thoroughly conversant with their finni-cial status. The Printers have at least \$25,000 in their treasury, and intend soon building or purchasing a hall of their own. The Brickiayers have about \$1,000, and are a powerful organization. The Laborers have about \$9,000; the Cabinetmakers about \$9,000; the Empire Lodge of Carpenters and Joiners \$1,000, and the Operative Masons \$5,000. The Stonecutters are a strong body, and have a treasury of at least \$12,000. The Amalgamated Carpenters are a branch of the English society of Amaigamated Carpenters, which has a treasury of £100,000. A year ago the Shoemakers had a splendid fund, but owing to the strikes going on for a considerable time past all over the country the treasury may be said to have been cut down to \$5,000. Were it not for the strikes going on for a considerable time past all over the country the treasury may be said to have been cut down to \$5,000. Were it not for the strikes the shoemakers' lodges could command at least \$50,000. The Coopers' Central Union is a well or-ganized body and is said to have \$40,000 at its command, The Operative Masons and the Granite Strike, as is also that of the varnishers and polishers. The Shinjolners and the Tin Roofers have but a lew dollars in either treasury. The Flumbers and the Wood Carvers do not foot up much of a trund. The brushmakers have gar funds the Brushmakers have gar funds the Brushmakers have gar funds the Brushmakers have funds and the French and the French and the W

regard to the difficulties, if any such were in existence. The reporter had also been in conference with a prominent member of the Workingmen's Union, by whom he was led to believe that all the trades unions in the city were under the sway of the union, but said nothing in aspersion to rival organizations. Mr. Blair, however, spoke freely of the Workingmen's Union and of the Committee of Salety. He says that the Workingmen's Union at the present time consists legitimately of delegates from three organizations—the coopers, the printers and the Early Closing Association. All the other members of that body are ex-delegates. When some of the members of the Workingmen's Union began to look for political preferment regular delegates objected, believing that such an organization ought not to be used for political purposes. The leaders of the political party left that a storm was comming, and in order to accomplish their own purpose had an amendment to the constitution passed which gave a seat on the floor to every ex-delegate of the union. The result of this was that the political party triumphed, but the legitimate delegates were gradually withdrawn by the societies they represented, until finally none were left but the delegates from the three societies above named. Nearly all the present officers of the Workingmen's Union are ex-delegates, some of them, as well as many others of the ex-delegates, holding political positions. The Workingmen's Union is therefore run at the present time as a political machine, all arts being practised by the leaders to make political reputation at the expense of the workingmen. It was overships and legitimate central body that the Workingmen's Union and the Committee of Saiety, Mr. Blair says it was originally organized to look after legislation at Albany; but the communistic ideas of a lew of its members caused it to appear in a new iight. At all events, the three organizations are working the working classes, in whose name they are acting or pretend to be acting.

"The object of our

"What fellet has the Workingmen's Central Counci. afforded to the men out of work?" the reporter asked.

"The object of our organization is not to give relief to workingmen. We have no minds for that purpose. Our receipts are only \$1 a year from each of the fifteen societies, whose delegates compose the Council."

"What proportion of mechanics would you name as being file at the procent time?"

"I should say that three-fourths of the building trades are out of work. Perhaps twenty per cent of the other trades are still unemployed."

"Have these men received any assistance during the panic?"

"Nearly all of this class of men have a little money laid by for a rainy day or for old age. They have been obliged to draw upon this. In those cases, however, where distress existed relief was secretly given by each organization to its own suffering members. Of course, as nearly all the societies ars secret, matters of this sort are never made known."

made known."

In reply to some further questions Mr. Biair said he was not aware that the societies intended, taking any action toward relieving the difficulties of their own members or in joining in any demonstration in behalf of the unakhied laborers out of work.

NON-SOCIETY WORKINGMEN

NON-SOCIETY WORKINGMEN.

There are a large number of workmen in our great cities, especially in the city of New York, who do not belong to any trade organization—who are "independent" laborers, so to speak. These men are called by the trade society men "rats," and as "rats" they are generally alluded to by workingmen to distinguish them from "society" men or "the ullous."

These "rats!" embrace a great many first class workmen in all departments of industry; and a Herald prepresentative has recently called upon many individual "rats" and upon their employers, and has obtained from these sources the following facts, figures and opinions, which represent the "pon-society" or "anti-trades union" side of the great labor question, with special reference to the more immediate questions of the hour—"What are the workmen of New York doing for themselves and for each other in this period of depression?" "What are the non-society men, the rats,' doing for each other, and now do the efforts of these latter to all each other compare with the efforts of the society men and trades unions?"

In the first place, it is claimed by the non-society men that the unions often do workmen great injus-

tice by adopting a scale of prices sometimes even lower than the same workmen could obtain individually from their employers or "bosses."

One employer, a cigar manufacturer, claims to be entirely independent of the Cigar Makers' Union, simply because he is and has been for some time paying his men higher wages than the union itself

simply because he is and has been for some time paying his men higher wages than the union itself demands for them.

A workman in the employ of a merchant tailor also assured the writer that his employer has always paid him and several of his fellows higher wages than the union schedule.

Both of these men state that any good workman in any branch of trade can slways get work at higher, or as high, wages as the union scale, so that the unions only help the mediocre and inferior class of workmen to the great detriment of the better or the more industrious class.

Again, it is claimed by the "independent" workmen that the taxes or dues levied by the trade societies work unfairly, the single man being generally taxed as much as the married man, although during a strike the married man receives a much larger allowance than the bachelor.

In the third place, it is claimed by non-society men that the funds of the trades unions are notoriously mismanaged. The moneys raised are often impersorable of the union; committees appointed to decide on some mooted case charge for their time, &c.; sometimes they even initiate our City Fathers so closely as to charge for car fare and innehes, and all this money unnecessarily wasted comes out of the pockets of the hard working mechanics.

Still further, it is alleged by anti-union men that

mechanics.

Still further, it is alleged by anti-union men that the whole system of "societies," by reducing all labor to a dead level of uniformity, tends directly to deaden personal ambition and to relax indistinual effort.

to deaden personal ambition and to relax individual effort.

And lastly, it is held that as trades unions are legitimately intended to regulate "strikes" they have no right and no power to ameliorate destitution arising from special or general causes unconnected with strikes.

And all the non-society men with whom the Herallo representative has had an opportunity to converse agree on two very important points in the present aspect of the question of labor and destitution—

First—That any good non-society man, or "rat," can earn and can save more money in the same time than the average society man, being able to get higher wages and having less outside demands upon him.

One "rat" in a cigar shop in the Bowery in three years and one month has saved \$1,252, and has with this money hought a hone in Greenville. N. J.

get inguer wages and naving less outside demands upon him.

One "rat" in a cigar shop in the Bowery in three years and one month has saved \$1,262, and has with this money bought a house in Greenville, N. J. Another non-society man in the same place has saved \$500; a third dus \$720 to his credit in the savings bank.

A journeyman tailor in Broome street has saved over \$3,000 in seven years, and laughs at the idea of trades unions, and it seems to be agreed generally that any good workman can earn enough in through "extraordinary" times like the present.

Second—That in cases of misfortune and destitution it is held by all non-union men that the "mutual benefit societies" (to which many of the non-society men belong and to which they hold that every non-society man ought to belong) can carry a man more safely through than the trades unions. These mutual benefit societies are social rather than trade organizations, have nothing to do with regulating the price of work, but provide by smallwery small—assessments for certain considerable sums of money to be paid to a man in sickness or in want, or to his family after his death. As a mere matter of fact it is claimed that there are in proportion more society men, at the present time, out of work than non-society men, and that the benefit societies and individual aid are doing more for the latter than the former. In conclusion it may be stated that a movement has been talked about among hon-society men to carry out practically an idea proposed by Horace Greeley nearly thirty years ago—t. e., to erect a lator exchange, to be to workingmen what the Stock Exchange is to brokers or the Produce Exchange to the flour magnates. This idea has been lately revived among the better class of workingmen and may yet produce some decisive result.

THE RELIEF FUND.

edged the HERALD has received the following sums for the relief of the suffering poor:—

Z. P. Gray, No. 80 Broadway.

J. M. D., New York.

O. A. S., New York.

A Reader, Bound Brook, N. J.

A widow's mite from D. R.

Rev. J. A. Kingsbury, Perth Amboy, N. J.

A New York Post office cierk.

H. New York, Feb. 10.

"de Geard," Norwich

In Work.

A Sympathizer.

R. P. F., for St. John's Guild. for the relief of the suffering poor:-P. F., for St. John's Guild..... Henricus William A. Howard, Vineland, N. J. J. W., for Mrs. Ford and children, 116 Centre

Let a City Charity Wagon Collect Food, Clothing, &c. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

street

Enclosed please receive five dollars (\$5) for the benefit of the poor unfortunates of whom you have taken such opportune notice.

You will probably receive other contributions for this merciful object to form a fund to be dispensed by your humane agents, who are enabled to discriminate between the deserving and the worthless as perhaps others are not. In the main humanity is charitable, and were it not for the fear of imposition many would gladly give to their fellow mortals. I would propose to you that the Bureau of Charities of this city and county should cause a wagon to be sent around the city, at intervals, calling at every house to ask if there should cause a wagon to be sent around the city, at intervals, calling at every house to ask if there be any old clothing, hats, shoes, &c., to be given away. I know of many persons who would give such articles from time to time were a means provided in which they could have confidence. Let the wagon be marked distinctly and the driver wear a badge. It might also be well if certain hotels and restaurants should be dally visited by agents and carts of the city and their waste matter taken away. E. G. H., Post Office box 2,297.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1874.

Contributions to the Howard Relief Fund. NEW YORK, Feb. 9, 1874.

To the Editor of the Barald:—
Your strong notice has brought in many subscriptions. We enclose list to date, which we have never seen published. Yours respectfully,

BATCH & FOOTE, No. 12 Wall street,

John Jacob Astor. \$250 00
John Jacob Astor, additional. 250 00
A. L. 100 00 A. L.

Van Schalck & Co.
Hatch & Foote
G. E. M.
W. Lake
G. E. M.
C. C. Colgate
E. N. Tailor, Jr.
A. W. Lowerre
Harding, Colby & Co.
T. F. Neville
Craftsmen Lodge, F. & A. M.
R. C. F.
W. S. Patton
M. T. Tripp,
J. D. Rosenberg
Mr. Williamson
Samuel C. Lyon
L. Ramu
J. P.
L. Ramu
J. P.
Cash, Church street
St. Andrew's Society
Cash, Church street
St. Andrew's Society
R. Langdon
A. De Graffe & Co.
Mr. Gostentifes
G. F. R. Lotos Club
B. A. Simonson
Cash.
Mr. Stringfield
Total to date

\$1,

Total to date.....\$1,054 70 One Hundred Dollars from a Bowery Firm.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Enclosed please find our check for \$100-\$50 of which we desire to be appropriated to "The Ju-venile Guardian Society," for the purpose of providing "warm dinners for the sufering poor," and the balance to any charitable institution through which it will, in your judgment, the most speedily reach and relieve the pressing wants of the destitute. TAYLOR & CO., 163 BOWERY.

NEW YORK, Feo. 11, 1874.

A Prudent Man's Example.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD:—
I have read your account of the terrible suffering existing in this city among the poor. I caclose you herewith \$5. I wish it were one hundred times more. I hope those who can afford to

as you may direct. I am impelled to this po course because of the assurance that the fiquor dealers only need the example to insure a large contribution to the ennobing charity which it is the sole object of this note to invoke and concentrate.

Corner of Houston and Mott streets.

Effect of the Herald's Revelations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:ers of houses of destitution. You have done more good than you perhaps thought of. When I called in East Eleventh street this morning and iound the parties you mentioned in yesterday's paper as deserving of thelp I met several there on the same errand of charity. There are a great many poor families in that neighborhood deserving of help, especially children, who are quite destitute of clothing and bed covering, exposed to the dampness of cellars. I know there are a great many kind-hearted ladies in this city who would gladly render assistance to some poor families if they only knew exactly where to find them. So, for the sake of humanity, continue, if possible, to give the numbers and streets where charity is most needed, and there are picuty of hearts and hands ready to assist them. A LADY, P. S.—As blankets and old carpets are so much needed for distribution among the poor would it not be well to call upon the public for such?

Prompt Relief for Mrs. Ford.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD:—
I am sure the mention of special cases of destiupon Mrs. Ford, the widow with nine children, upon Mrs. Ford, the widow with nine children, this morning, but another gentleman was ahead of me; he had sent in coal and provisions while I was there. Another called and left some money. If your reporter will call there in a day or two he will find the rent paid, food in the house and the little flaxen-haired girl with warm snoes and stockings. Respectfully yours,

WALL STREET, Feb. 11, 1874.

POPULAR SYMPATHY.

The Poor Who Have Been Helped by One Institution.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Many of the poor families whose names and residences are published in your recent issues are now, and have been all winter, receiving aid at the rate of \$1 per week in provisions and all the shoes they needed, and, up to the 1st of January, coal, from the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, whose headquarters

coal, from the New York Association for improving the Condition of the Poor, whose headquarters are in room 59 Bible House, third floor, entrance on Eighth street. Mr. James Brown is Prosident and slopert B, Minturn Treasurer.

This association is the best organized of any association or society for relieving and improving the condition of the poor of the city under all circumstances—far better than is the outdoor department of the Commissioners of Charities, which has but eleven visitors, while this society has 371 volunteer visitors, who work for nothing and find themselves, each of whom has a small section of the city assigned to his care, the poor of which it is his duty to visit and relieve—a duty which in all instances, I believe, is faithfully and cheerfully performed. These visitors are selected from our most worthy citizens. No worthy poor family need suffer or starve, as the sections are so small that the visitors become acquainted with all the poor familes in them, while the funds of the society are seldom squandered by assisting the unworthy poor.

The association expends over \$50,000 annually in its charities. I am satisfied that if the Commissioners of Charities would distribute their outdoor poor fund through the visitors of this association they would be lar cheaper and better and more appropriately and effectively distributed than they are now.

New York, Feb. II, 1874.

An Offer from a Butcher.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I will contribute for the next thirty days lifteen pounds of meat to a soup house in the Sixteenth ward. Please notify the party having charge of the same. Yours, &c., JAMES H. BIRD, Knickerbocker Market, 231 Seventh avenue. NEW YORK, Feb. 11, 1874.

"George Frederick Sampson." NEW YORK, Feb. 11, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-We notice a statement in your paper made some days since to a reporter of the HERALD who was present at the rooms of the Howard Relief Assocition, by a young man named George Frederick Sampson, as he gave his name to your reporter. Sampson, as he gave his name to your reporter. He was lately in our employment, and was dismissed by us for continued intoxication. He has faisiled the truth in stating that we owe him \$8, or that we discharged him about the "making a fry." We discharged him because he was drunk so often that he had become an impediment instead of an assistance to our business. He has taken out in meals all but \$2 of his wages, and, besides, we have acted kindly and tolerantly to him in many other ways.

WHITE & GREY.

Action of the Twenty-first Ward.

Mr. John R. Dillon, of the Twenty-first Ward, is actively engaged in organizing a committee to assist the worthy poor of that ward. A number of the best citizens of the ward have already in-terested themselves in the matter, and it is ex-pected that in a few days an office will be opened where all that are in need in the ward with be fur-nished with food and firing.

The Produce Exchange Meeting.

be held this afternoon, will be addressed, it is understood, by the Rey. Drs. Hall and Mont-gomery, Mr. Wiswald, of St. John's Guild, and others. Mr. Edson, President of the Exchange,

The Cotton Exchange.

subscription paper started on Tuesday on the floor of the Cotton Exchange, by which \$500 was raised, was inadvertently credited yesterday to the Produce Exchange.

PRIVATIONS OF THE BROOKLYN POOR.

How the poor of the City of Churches, which is also supposed to be a city of charities, are painfully realizing the severity and privations of the present winter can best be comprehended, per-haps, by the readers who scan the subjoined unquestionable evidence, elicited by the writer from sources which cannot be impeached.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.
The world renowned celebrity of this society in the cause of charity suggested to the HERALD representative the propriety of calling upon one of the most prominent officers of the Council of Direction, Mr. Bernard Bogan, the founder of the St. Vincent Home for Boys in Brooklyn, and obtaining from him "an inside idea" of the workings of the institution during these most trying times. The following interview will explain the result:-

"Might I inquire, Mr. Bogan, whether the St. Vincent de Paul Society realizes the existence of a greater degree of want among the people this win-

ter than in the past ??
"During my residence in South Brooklyn, tending over a period of fourteen years, I have never met so many cases of actual and real want among the people. So much am I impressed with the necessity of extraordinary exertion on the part of all who can assist the poor in any way that at the last meeting of the Council of Direction of the St. Vincent de Paul Society I suggested that our wants be made public-this, too, in violation the rules of the society, which require that we keep our movements to ourselves and not make known our labors. But you see, sir, tne present state of want community is such as to require, it seems to me, that we should make known our condition to the people and appeal to them for aid in carrying out our work. Last year upward of \$20,000 was distributed under our direction in the diocese of Brooklyn. The society is divided into nineteen working conferences, which are under the control of the Council of Direction. This council reports yearly the result of its labors to the Head Council, in Paris. In our conference-that of St. Mary Star of the Sca-a parish bounded by Degraw street, Hamilton and Third avenues, there are eighty-one families under relief. Last year we

unworthiness of the applicants. The society has for its special object the relief of widows and orphans; but this season we are compelled to assist many respectable, praiseworthy families, where the husband and father are living. We cannot see them starving. There are cases found where the husbands are drunkards; but we are not to let the families starve because of the sins of the unfortunate father, or mother, as the case may be. Last month one Catholic gentleman of this parish contributed \$150 worth of shoes for the poor, and yesterday a worthy greer gave us an order for \$50 worth of groceries, which can be had at his store upon orders by the poor from us." The above is a good sample of the situation in the upper portion of the Twelfth and part of the Sixth ward. On Red Hook Point, where tenement houses are very numerous and the unemployed are met in groups upon every corner, the privations are very great.

Station house lodgers are very numerous nightly, far surpassing any experience by the police in the past. Superintendent Folk yesterday obtained for the Herald writer a report of the number of lodgers in the station houses on the night previous, which is as follows:—

Precinct.

11 Seventh.

Total
Total
The police officers with whom the writer conversed upon the subject all state that never before has the station house been visited by so many respectable people in quest of "Sielier for the night." Waile on the subject of shelter for the night." Waile on the subject of shelter for the penniless and frienaless it is quite proper here to state that Brooklyn, with all her vaunted charities and philanthropy, has not a solitary lodging house whereat strangers can lay treir weary limbs for a night. To this matter Superintendent Folk will allude in his forthcoming report. The accommodations at the police stations are far from enticing, and consist only of a platform about twelve leet in length and seven feet in width, sianting towards the floor. There are coverlets for the lodgers. Inspector Waddy complained, when Captain of the Fourth preemet, recently, that the great objection to each etertaming lodgers was that there were many who made a profession of it, and came regularly there at night, to the great annoyance of the house-holders in the morning. As soon as the regular lodgers are turned adrilt by the doorman they "canter of," and go from house to house in quest of their breaktast. Of course, there is a limit to all things, this sort of charity not excepted, and the well-to-do people who were bothered by the lodgers at breakfast complained of the nuisance. It has been said, however, by a pallanthropist, that "it were better that fifty impositors should accomplish their end than that one worthy object of charity should perish in the midst of plenty because of the callousness of heart begot of impositure."

A YOUNG MAN, WELL DRESSED, was observed by an oulcer calling from house tage.

cause of the callousness of heart begot of imposture."

A YOUNG MAN, WELL DRESSED,
was observed by an onlicer calling from house te
house in the vicinity of Police Headquarters yesterday, and was arrested on suspicion. On being
taken before the Superintendent he presented
letters of recommendation from his former employers in Massachasetts, where he had been engaged as a clerk for years. His story was that he
had been unable to find work of any kind, either
in New York or Brooklyn; had waked about in
vain, in quest of any kind of work, and
finally invested his last dollar in pies,
which he was peddling from door to door,
when he excited the suspicions of a police
officer. He eat bread and cheese and slept
upon a derrick at night, in company with a rirendly
fireman. His story was found to be true. He departed with the best wishes for his future success
in his new line of business, which will, it is hoped,
open up a brighter avenue of life to him. "Anything is better than crime or starvation?" was his
motto.

thing is better than crime or starvation" was his motto.

A staiwart man, about six ject high, staiked into the onice of the police, and, approaching an official, said that he was "hard up." He had been two years in the country; had come irom England. Since his arrival up to within the past few months he had been working at his trade as a cigar maker in Albany. Losing his job, became on to Brooklyn; and how, said he, "I am in dewright want. I have lost all pride, and every vostage of feeing, save that of hunger, has departed from me, and (approaching the official and whispering in his ear) I am desperate, and am ready to accept the position of a common policeman in this city." He paused 'or a reply. The official, keeping a straight lace, rejoined, "I have met several who are ready to become policemen," "Yes," said the Englishman, "and I am not ashamed to wear the livery of a Brooklyn policeman. I must live." It is needless to state that the poor fellow left, convinced that he was in error as to the unimportance attached to the place of even "a common policeman" at this trying juncture. His last words were threats at self-annihilation, against which he was charitably actived, as it would entait an ad litional expense of \$12 upon the taxpayers in the shape of coroners' fees.

THE OUTDOOR RELIEF BUREAUS

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THE OUTDOOR RELIEF BUREAUS
of the Commissioners of Charitles are besieged daily by hundreds of applicants for and, which is given out in sums of \$1\$, orders for groceries and quarter tons of coal. The appropriation is almost exhausted. The applicants number many person who for the first time in their lives seek public charity to preserve their lives. Beggars are more numerous on the streets, and few are found so hard hearted as to refuse to hear their appeal for money to buy food. Trades people, ourciders and bakers particularly tell pitius stories of those who daily apply to them for meat and bread to appease the cravings of hunger. "Please read this" said a respectable, cleanly dooking woman, as she handed a letter to the writer, who responded to a ring at the door bell of his dwelling house last night. The contents of the letter was the oft told tale. The bearer was a widow with a family, and no money, food or lue!

Misery among mechanics.

"I have never known so many good machinists and engineers to be out of employment as at present," remarked the Inspector of Bollers, Mr. Thomas F. Fowers, yesterday. I know excellent engineers who have been receiving \$3.50 and \$4.50 per day, and they are now looking in vain for aboring work of any description to keep the wolf

engineers who have been receiving \$3.50 and \$4 per day, and they are now looking in vain for laboring work of any description to 'keep the wolf from the door.' One man who was employed by the Bridge Company has a wife and six children. There can be no better engineer. He lost his place and got a job to wheel a barrow on the docks. This, too, he lost, and to-day be tells me he will starve in a few days unless he can get work. There is another man, John Corrigan, living in Van Buren street, buried two children last week, has another one sick, and has had no work for mouths. He would starve to death but for the help of his neighbors, who are poor and cannot do much for him. His landlord, who is a poor man, threatens to put him out for non-payment of rent."

cannot do much for him. His landlord, who is a poor man, threatens to put him out for non-payment of rent."

Wall op a veteral.

The Herald representative met a soldier, a man who served as a non-commissioned officer in the gallant floth regiment, of the frish Legion, during the war for the Union, and listened to a sad story of national ingratitude from the veteran, who now holds a trying position in the legion of the unempioyed. The veteran sad:—"My case is a hard one. I am a marblecutter by trade and was in business for myself until last fail, when I failed, and had to look elsewhere for means of carning a living. The marble business was doing little or nothing. What shops were going would retain none other than their old employes. In December I got a job in the Ordnance Department of the Navy Yard, from which, after one month, I was discharged. I have served in the army for seven years, and never had work from the government before the job I speak of. There is plenty to be done in the Navy Yard. Why are we soldiers treated in such an ungrateful manner? I am driven to desperation, almost, My family are in want, and I cannot rest quiet and see them starve. There is no work for me on any side. I don't like to beg. I snall not starve."

The reporter left the poor fellow ruminating as he went upon the alternative left this soldier of the Republic, to whom, withhundress of thousanos of others, so much was guaranteed when they left for the war.

At No. 124 Nelson street, South Brooklyn, there

the Republic, to whom, withhundreds of thousands of others, so much was guaranteed when they left for the war.

At No. 134 Nelson street, South Brooklyn, there is a case of poverty that is deserving of the practical sympathy of the benevolent. In the basement of this house lives, or rather exists, Alfred Blowe, his wife and three children. Blowe is an Englishman, about fifty years of age. He is evidently a man of superior birth and education. He is fitted for the performance of clerical work, but he has found that younger men prevent him from obtaining this kind of employment. There are hundreds of clerks to be obtained, he found, at \$9 a week salary. He has been driven to do laborers work, but has been obliged, from physical inability, to abandon it. He is now a commission agent for "corner grocers," and can only earn an average of \$2 or \$3 a week. This, by sickness, he has been unable to continue, and the family have subsisted for weeks on \$2 oper week, earned by the eldest child, who is nine years of age. The wife is a young, accomplished woman, who is confined to her bed by rheumatism, contracted by sieeping in this miserable, damp basement.

HELPING HAND, SOUP.

The managers of the Helping Hand call attention to their soup tickets, which are for sale at the offices of the local papers of Brooklyn, Western District, and at their kitchen corner of Atlantic and Grand avenues. The holder of a tacket is entitled to a quart of soup and half a load of bread, which can be eaten on the premises or carried to families. The soup kitchen was opened in November. The public are urged to come forward now and sustain the work by purchasing the soup tickets for their own distribution. Several of the managers are present daily, between ten and tweive o'clock, and applicants at those hours will have the personal visits of these managers at their houses, and nurther relief as far as practicable.

CHABITABLE EXTERTAINMENTS.

dred times more. I hope those who can afford to do so will give of their superabundance. You can use your discretion in handing it to any of the associations to help the poor. I call mysell a poor man. I have nine mouths to fill and backs to clothe on an income that does not allow too many luxuries, and this small amount is more than I have spent in amusements on my family in twelve years. I pray good to neit them, and hope this severe lesson they are now learning will teach them to practise that economy which alone has enabled me to spare this small sum to help them. Respectfully yours, NEW YORK, Feb. 11, 1874. A BRITISHER,

A Hint to Liquor Dealers.

To the Editor of the Editor of the Editor of the City, to be distributed the relief of the poor of the city, to be distributed to the relief of the poor of the city, to be distributed to the relief of the poor of the city, to be distributed to the relief of the worthiness or the sum of the largest amount of any conference in the city, the sum being upward of \$1,500. Our fund just now is at a very low ebb, as there is only of Music next week in all of the Brooklyn poor, under the auspices of the St. Patrick Matual Alliance is now perfecting the arrangements therefor.

A BRITISHER,

A Hint to Liquor Dealers.

To the Editor of the poor of the city, to be distributed the relief of the poor of the point of the city, to be distributed to the manner and habits of the applicants, and their does not allow too many luxuries, and the largest amount of any conference in the city, the sum being upward of \$1,500. Our fund just now is at a very low ebb, as there is only of Music next week in aid of the Brooklyn poor, under the auspices of the St. Patrick Matual Alliance is now perfecting the arrangements therefor.

A BRITISHER.

A Hent to Liquor Dealers.

To the Editor of the Milliance is a practicable.

A Hint to Liquor Dealers.

To the Editor of the Milliance is a divided into thirteen districts, and, whenever a case is reported, a special committee of five members of the spe